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REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

Ministry of War — Meteorological Department.  
CAIRO

REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR JANUARY 1954

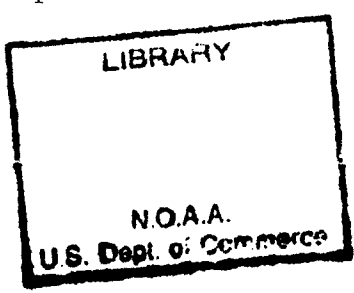
Dry and mainly cold.

The weather was rather cold at the beginning of the month with light scattered coastal showers.

On the 6th a desert low approached Egypt coming from the Western Desert crossing Lower Egypt on 7th ; and a short warm period was experienced for three days over Lower Egypt and for five days over Middle and Upper Egypt.

The following table shows the largest deviations from normal during that warm spell.

Station	Date	Maximum	Difference from Normal
		°C	°C
Alexandria... ..	7th.	23	+4
Cairo (Ezbekiya) ... ..	7th.	24	+4
Minya ... ..	7th.	27	+7
Aswan ... ..	8th.	33	+8

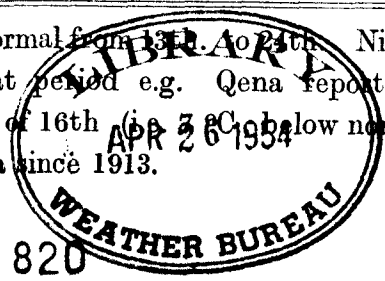


On the 8th a deep depression developed over central Mediterranean and started to move eastwards reaching Asia Minor around the 10th., and cold air in its rear invaded Egypt commencing a remarkable cold spell. Winds were strong westerlies in Lower Egypt from 10th., to 12th., reaching gale force at times, with duststorms and light scattered showers.

The following table shows the deviations of temperature from normal during that cold spell in different localities.

Station	Date	Maximum	Deviation from normal
		°C	°C
Alexandria (A) ... ..	10th.	14	-4.5
Caire (Almaza) ... ..	10th. & 11th.	16	-4.0
Minya ... ..	12th.	16	-4.5
Aswan ... ..	12th.	18	-6.0

Temperature continued to be below normal from 13th. to 24th. Night temperature was also below normal throughout that period e.g. Qena reported a minimum temperature of °C., on the early morning of 16th (°C below normal) which is a record for the month of January for Qena since 1913.



# **National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**

## **Environmental Data Rescue Program**

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Information Manufacturing Corporation  
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September 14, 1999

From 25th till the end of the month mild weather was experienced.

Five depressions passed along the eastern Mediterranean basin during the month, the first had its track over northern Egypt then to Cyprus ; while the rest had the tracks of their centres along the Northern Mediterranean.

For the month as a whole the barometric pressure, maximum temperature, minimum temperature and relative humidity were below normal. Rainfall was very deficient.

The deviations of meteorological elements from normal are shown below.

DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR JANUARY 1954

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		MAX + MIN			
	1954	Difference from Normal	1954	Difference from Normal	1954	Difference from Normal	1954	Difference from Normal	1954	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I.—Mediterranean	1017.7	—0.3	17.2	—0.9	8.7	—1.4	13.0	—1.2	8	—27
II.—Lower Egypt	1018.3	—0.5	19.0	—0.8	6.0	—0.7	12.5	—0.8	Tr.	—12
III.—Middle Egypt	1019.2	—0.1	19.2	—0.0	7.0	—0.5	13.1	—0.2	Tr.	—4
IV.—Upper Egypt	1019.4	—0.2	21.3	—0.2	4.8	—1.7	13.0	—1.0	Tr.	—0
V.—Western Desert	1020.0	—0.3	20.1	—0.7	2.9	—1.9	11.5	—1.3	0	—0
VI.—Red Sea...	1017.7	—0.4	20.3	—0.6	8.5	—2.0	14.4	—1.3	Tr.	—1

M. F. TAHA  
Director General

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REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

Ministry of War — Meteorological Department.

REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR FEBRUARY 1954

Changeable with alternating cold and warm spells. Unusually rainy over Middle and Upper Egypt on 18th. and 19th.

The weather was changeable during the month due to the frequent passage of depressions from west to east, either as Mediterranean depressions or as desert Kamsin depressions.

The month began with a Kamsin depression which crossed Lower Egypt on 2nd and 3rd., causing an appreciable rise in temperature with strong south-westerly winds and widespread duststorms. The maximum temperature on 2nd. reached 28° C at Cairo (Ezbekiya) and 32° C at Aswan *i.e.* (8° C above normal).

After the passage of the cold front associated with that Kamsin depression on 3rd. mild weather prevailed till 17th., with occasional scattered showers extending from coast to Middle Egypt due to the passage of minor Mediterranean depressions.

On 17th. a second Kamsin depression approached from the Western Desert and passed over Egypt on 18th. causing a second similar short warm spell. This Kamsin low was, however, characterised by being accompanied by widespread rain all over the country from the coast to Aswan on 18th. and 19th. Amongst the relatively high amounts of rainfall on 19th. are 9 mms. in Minya and Dakhla, 5 mms. in Qena, 2 mms in Luxor, one mm. in Aswan which are all record amounts in one day for the months of February since observations started in those stations. Cairo (Ezbekiya), Giza and Helwan reported 8 mms. on that day. The passage of the cold front associated with that depression on 19th. caused a remarkable fall in temperature. Cairo (Ezbekiya) reported a maximum temperature of 16° C on 19th. which is 13° C lower than that of the previous day.

Mild weather prevailed from 19th. till 23rd. but was rather cold from 24th. till the end of the month.

Night temperatures were mainly above normal, especially during the two warm spells, examples of which are shown in the following table :

Station	Date	Minimum	Deviation from normal
		°C	°C
Cairo (Ezbekiya) ... ..	2	18	+10
Minya ... ..	2	15	+10
„ ... ..	19	17	+11.5

For the month as a whole the barometric pressure was below normal. Rainfall was above normal in Middle and Upper Egypt, below normal in Lower Egypt, and below normal elsewhere.

The relative humidity was above normal at Alexandria, and below normal at Helwan, Cairo (Ezbekiya) and Giza.



The deviations of the meteorological elements from their normals are shown below.

DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR FEBRUARY 1954

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		MAX + MIN 2			
	1954'	Difference from Normal	1954	Difference from Normal	1954	Difference from Normal	1954	Difference from Normal	1954	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I.—Mediterranean	1014.5	—2.6	18.0	—0.6	10.5	0.0	14.2	—0.3	11	—11
II.—Lower Egypt	1015.1	—2.0	20.1	—0.6	8.0	+0.8	14.0	+0.1	10	— 2
III.—Middle Egypt	1015.9	—1.9	21.0	+0.2	9.4	+1.3	15.2	+0.8	8	+ 4
IV.—Upper Egypt	1016.2	—1.9	23.6	+0.4	7.8	+0.7	15.7	+0.6	4	+ 3
V.—Western Desert	1016.3	—2.2	22.8	—0.3	6.4	+0.2	14.6	0.0	4	+ 3
VI.—Red Sea... ..	1015.0	—1.8	21.8	+0.3	10.7	—0.2	16.2	0.0	Drops	— 1

M. F. TAHA

Director General Meteorological Department



Republic of Egypt  
Ministry of War - Meteorological Department

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REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR  
THE MONTH OF MARCH 1954.

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The Main features of the month were:-

- 1- Mild in Lower and Middle Egypt during the first half of the month, with three distinct heat waves during the second half.
- 2- Hot throughout the month in extreme Upper Egypt.
- 3- Rain was generally deficient everywhere.

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At the beginning of the month high pressure covered Eastern Mediterranean and mild weather with NE winds prevailed until 3rd.

On 4th a desert depression traversed Egypt, coming from over the Western Desert, and a mild heat wave was experienced. This heat wave, however, did not affect the coastal areas where temperature remained below normal.

From 4th till 7th mild weather and NW winds prevailed, with scattered showers over Lower Egypt which were generally light except at Damietta where 6 and 11 mms. were reported on 5th & 6th respectively.

On 8th a second small desert depression traversed Egypt causing a short mild heat wave over Upper Egypt only.

High pressure set in over the Eastern Mediterranean on 9th, after the eastward passage of desert low, and rather cool weather prevailed until 15th in spite of the passage of a third desert depression on 12th and 13th which only affected Upper Egypt. In extreme Upper Egypt, however, temperature remained high during that period (e.g. Asswan reported a maximum temperature of 36°C on 12th and 13th - 6°C above normal.).

On 16th a fourth desert depression traversed Upper Egypt, causing a heat wave in Upper Egypt, and only a mild one in the Delta, while the coastal areas were not affected. Temperature on 16th reached 37°C in Asswan (7°C above normal), 32°C in Minya (8°C above normal), 30°C in Cairo Ezb. (5°C above normal). The eastward passage of that depression resulted in marked cooling which continued until 19th.

On 20th temperature started to rise once more due to the approach of a fifth depression from over East Libya. This low passed on 21st along the coast of Egypt, and the whole of Egypt experienced a short marked heat wave that day. Temperature on 21st reached 39°C in Asswan (8°C above normal), 36°C in Minya (10°C above normal), 33°C in Cairo/Ezbekia (7°C above normal) and 27°C in Alexandria (6°C above normal). The low moved to the Eastern Mediterranean on 22nd then eastward to Iraq where it filled up on 26th, and cool weather prevailed in the rear of that low until 27th. This low was also preceded and accompanied with much medium cloud and scattered showers which extended from coast to Middle Egypt, and were light, except at Salloum and Sidi Barrani where 12 mm. and 6 mm. were reported on 20th and 21st respectively. Further showers fell over Lower Egypt on 22nd, 23rd and 24th.

On 28th winds veered to easterly in front of<sup>4</sup> complex low over central Mediterranean and northern Libya. The air blowing over Egypt originated from over Arabia, and temperature rose in consequence to start a marked heat wave. With the slow eastward movement of the low, winds over Egypt veered to SE by on 29th and 30th and the heat wave intensified. - Temperature on 30th reached 38°C in Cairo/Ezbekiya (11°C above normal), 30°C in Alexandria ( 8°C above normal ), also 41°C in Aswan on 31st, (8°C above normal). With the passage of the cold front associated to that low marked cooling followed, for instance the maximum temperature in Cairo was 26°C on 31st, which is 12°C lower than that of the previous day.

It is worth noting that widespread morning fog prevailed over Lower and Middle Egypt between 2nd and 5th.

For the month as a whole, barometric pressure was below normal everywhere, while mean maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal.

Relative humidity was above normal in Alexandria (kom-el-Nadura) and Helwan, but was below normal in Cairo/Ezbekiya and Giza.

Rainfall was deficient in all areas.

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M.F.TAHA  
DIRECTOR GENERAL  
METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

CAIRO,  
12 th April 1954.



## REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

### Ministry of War — Meteorological Department, Cairo.

#### REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1954

The main features of the month were :

- (a) Rather cold generally in coastal areas.
- (b) Changeable with alternative cold and warm spells in Middle and Upper Egypt.
- (c) Severe heat wave round 21st. over the whole Republic.

At the beginning of the month a Cyprus depression covered the NE Mediterranean and rather cold weather with moderate NW winds prevailed over Egypt until 6th ; maximum temperature did not exceed 18°C at Alexandria and 22°C at Cairo (Ezbekiya) on 1st. (5°C below normal in each). Showers fell on 1st. and 2nd from coast to Middle Egypt, and were heavy in some localities ; for instance El-Arish and Tanta reported 10 mm. on 1st ; Giza and Suez reported 9 mm. on the same day.

Between 7th and 10th two consecutive Khamsin depressions traversed Egypt and a moderate heat wave was experienced. Cairo (Ezbekiya) reported on 9th a maximum temperature of 35°C (7°C above normal), while Aswan reported 40°C (5°C above normal).

On 10th a tongue of high pressure nearly covered the whole Mediterranean, and rather cool northerly winds prevailed over Egypt until 15th. On 14th Alexandria reported a maximum temperature of 18°C (6°C below normal) and Cairo (Ezbekiya) reported 24°C (5°C below normal). In extreme Upper Egypt, however, temperature was slightly above normal.

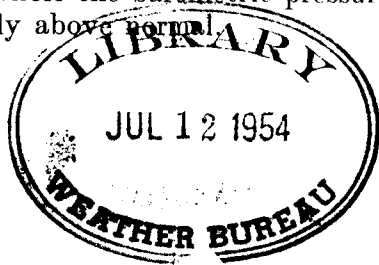
On 15th a third Khamsin depression traversed Middle and Upper Egypt causing a slight rise in temperature over Middle Egypt, and a pronounced rise over Upper Egypt ; while Lower Egypt was practically unaffected where temperature remained below normal till 20th. Aswan reported a maximum temperature of 41°C on 16th (6°C above Normal). The eastward travel of that depression on 16th caused a slight cooling over Middle Egypt which continued until 20th while in Upper Egypt temperature was slightly above normal.

On 20th the temperature started to rise due to the approach of a deep Khamsin depression coming from over the Western Desert and crossed Egypt on 21st. causing a remarkable heat wave on that day all over the Republic when Alexandria reported a maximum temperature of 36°C (12°C above normal), Cairo (Ezbekiya) reported 37°C (7°C above normal) and Aswan 44°C (8°C above normal). The cold front associated with that depression passed over the northern districts of the Republic early on 22nd. causing a pronounced drop of temperature and started a rather cold spell which continued there until 28th. Over Upper Egypt, however, the heat wave continued until 24th reaching its peak on 22nd. when Aswan reported a maximum temperature of 47°C (11°C above normal) which is record for Aswan for the months of April since 1901.

During the last three days of the month temperature gradually rose to about or little above normal.

Khamsin depressions during the period 9th to 28th were generally accompanied by frequent rising dust in many places over the Republic.

For the month as a whole the barometric pressure was below normal everywhere, while rainfall was generally above normal.





Relative humidity was above normal over Alexandria and Helwan, but below normal over Cairo (Ezbekiya) and Giza.

The deviations of the meteorological elements from their normals are shown in the following table :

DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR APRIL 1954

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		MAX + MIN 2			
	1954	Difference from Normal	1954	Difference from Normal	1954	Difference from Normal	1954	Difference from Normal	1954	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I.—Mediterranean	1013.7	-0.8	21.2	-1.5	14.2	-0.7	17.7	-1.1	5	+2
II.—Lower Egypt	1014.0	-0.7	25.1	-2.6	11.5	-0.3	18.3	-1.4	4	+1
III.—Middle Egypt	1014.2	-0.6	27.2	-1.2	13.2	+0.2	20.2	-0.5	6	+4
IV.—Upper Egypt	1012.8	-1.0	32.3	+0.2	14.5	+0.2	23.4	+0.2	Drops	0
V.—Western Desert	1014.0	-0.6	30.5	-1.3	14.1	+0.6	22.3	-0.4	Drops	0
VI.—Red Sea...	1012.0	-1.1	26.4	-0.7	16.6	0.0	21.5	-0.4	0	0

M. F. TAHA

Director General Meteorological Department.

State Weather  
BUREAU, WASHINGTON.  
D.C., U.S.A.





## REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

### Ministry of War — Meteorological Department, Cairo.

#### REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1954

The main features for the month were :—

- (a) Changeable with alternative cold and warm spells.
- (b) Extensively prolonged heat wave second half of the month Middle and Upper Egypt.

At the beginning of the month a tongue of high pressure was occupying the whole Mediterranean and rather cold weather with moderate northerly winds prevailed over coastal areas until the 8th. Maximum temperature at Alexandria did not exceed 21°C. on the 7th (5°C. below normal).

Over Middle and Upper Egypt the month started with rather warm weather which continued till the 3rd. On the 4th a high cell was situated over east Mediterranean allowing the rather cold N. and N.W. stream to overrun the Republic and causing a remarkable drop in temperature during a short period. For example maximum temperature (at Cairo (Ezbekiya) did not exceed on the 7th 27°C. (8°C. drop than the previous day).

On the 8th a rapid khamsin depression traversed Egypt extending from coastal areas to Upper Egypt and a moderate heat wave was experienced on the 10th over Lower and Middle Egypt; and a day later over Upper Egypt. The rise in temperature was remarkable over coastal areas. Alexandria reported 32°C. maximum temperature (7°C. above normal).

The associated cold front passed over Lower and Middle Egypt on the 10th and over Upper Egypt on the 11th, causing a pronounced drop in temperature which persisted all over the Republic till the 17th and starting a rather cold spell over northern districts and a mild spell over southern districts. The high tongue intensified during this period and extended from southeastern Europe to east Mediterranean and the prevailing winds over Egypt were moderate northerly.

On the 17th low pressure extended northerly and the inversed v-shaped isobars persisted over Egypt allowing large masses of modified air to invade the country and causing an extensive heat wave. Pressure gradient was loose and consequently minor disturbances were occasional over southern districts.

Over Middle and Upper Egypt extensive heat wave persisted till the end of the month, and was accompanied by sandstorms between 22nd and 25th and reached its peak around 20th and 27th. Cairo (Ezbekiya) and Minya reported maximum temperature of 41°C. and 45°C. respectively on 20th (8°C. and 10°C. above normal). Aswan and Kharga reported maximum temperature of 47°C. and 49°C. respectively on 27th (7°C. and 10°C. above normal).

Over Lower Egypt the heat wave was moderate and persisted between 17th and 22nd and followed by a mild period till the end of the month.

For the month as a whole the barometric pressure and rainfall were below normal. The maximum and minimum temperature were above normal in the whole country apart from coastal areas where they were below normal. The relative humidity was below normal over Ezbekiya, Giza, Helwan and above normal over Alexandria.

The deviations of Meteorological elements from their normals are shown in the following table. :—

DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR MAY, 1954

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		MAX + MIN			
	1954	Difference from Normal	1954	Difference from Normal	1954	Difference from Normal	1954	Difference from Normal	1954	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I.—Mediterranean	1013.0	—0.4	25.3	—0.8	17.7	—0.8	21.5	—0.8	Drops	—2
II.—Lower Egypt	1013.1	—0.7	31.2	—0.2	15.8	+0.5	23.5	+0.2	0	—4
III.—Middle Egypt	1012.8	—0.3	33.7	+0.9	17.6	+0.8	25.6	+0.8	Drops	—2
IV.—Upper Egypt	1010.7	—0.8	38.7	+1.9	19.4	+0.1	29.0	+1.0	0	—1
V.—Western Desert	1011.8	—1.2	37.3	+1.3	19.6	+1.3	28.4	+1.3	0	0
VI.—Red Sea...	1010.6	—0.6	31.8	+1.0	20.1	—0.5	26.0	+0.2	0	0

Sgd. M. F. TAHA  
Director General, Meteorological Department.

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MAY 1954





## REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

### Ministry of War — Meteorological Department, Cairo.

#### REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1954

The main features for the month were :

- (a) Mild weather coastal area throughout the month with maximum temperature slightly below normal.
- (b) Extensively prolonged heat wave first third of the month in Middle and Upper Egypt.
- (c) Moderate short heat wave last third of the month in Middle and Upper Egypt.
- (d) High relative humidity in coastal areas, Delta and Upper Egypt.
- (e) Considerable night radiation in Upper Egypt.

At the beginning of the month East Mediterranean was covered by a weak anticyclone centered over Western Desert; mild weather with light to moderate northerly winds was experienced all over the Republic; Maximum temperature was slightly below normal in coastal areas and Middle Egypt but around normal in Upper Egypt.

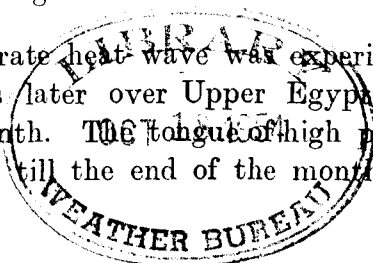
On 2nd the rather cold northerly stream invading the country from the eastern side of the anticyclone was replaced by another stream of rather warm origin mainly blowing round the elongation of the Iraq Monsoon. Accordingly temperature was gradually rising starting a warm spell.

Over coastal areas the warm spell was moderate and of short duration. It mainly persisted on the 5th when maximum temperature at Alexandria reached  $32^{\circ}$  C. (i.e.  $4^{\circ}$  C. above normal) and was followed afterwards from the 6th till end of the month by a mild period.

Over Middle and Upper Egypt the warm spell was moderate and of long duration; mainly between 2nd and 6th. On the 7th a slow Kamasin depression traversed Middle Egypt from Western desert causing an extra rise in temperature and intensifying the warm spell. The intensified warm spell reached its peak round the 9th when Cairo (Ezbekiya) and Minia reported  $42^{\circ}$  C. and  $45^{\circ}$  C. for maximum temperature (i.e.  $7.5^{\circ}$  C.,  $9^{\circ}$  C. above normal respectively). The rise in temperature was considerable over Middle Egypt and moderate over Upper Egypt.

The heat spell ended by the 10th over Middle Egypt and a day later over Upper Egypt. It was followed by a mild interval which continued till the 19th and through which maximum temperature was slightly below normal. A tongue of high pressure was occupying the Mediterranean area, through this period.

From the 19th a moderate heat wave was experienced up till the 21st over Middle Egypt and two days later over Upper Egypt and was joined by a mild spell till the end of the month. The tongue of high pressure was still occupying Mediterranean and persisted till the end of the month.



High relative humidity was a characteristic feature most of the month over coastal areas, Delta and Upper Egypt, due to the sea track of the invading modified warm air masses. At Alexandria the relative humidity was much above normal while at Ezbekiya it was below normal.

Night radiation was considerable over Upper Egypt and low night temperatures were also a characteristic feature for most part of the month.

For the month as a whole the barometric pressure was below normal. Generally maximum temperature was slightly below normal, minimum temperature slightly above normal.

The deviations of Meteorological elements from their normals are shown in the following table :

DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR JULY, 1954

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		MAX + MIN 2			
	1954	Difference from Normal	1954	Difference from Normal	1954	Difference from Normal	1954	Difference from Normal	1954	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	m.m.	mm.
I.—Mediterranean	1010.5	-1.6	28.3	0.0	21.3	+0.2	24.8	+0.1	0	0
II.—Lower Egypt	1010.7	-1.3	33.4	-0.3	19.0	+0.9	26.2	+0.3	0	0
III.—Middle Egypt	1010.9	-0.9	34.4	-0.1	20.1	+0.7	27.5	+0.3	0	0
IV.—Upper Egypt	1008.8	-1.1	38.4	+0.2	20.8	-0.6	29.6	-0.2	0	0
V.—Western Desert	1011.1	-0.7	37.3	-0.8	21.7	+0.8	29.5	0.0	0	0
VI.—Red Sea... ..	1008.0	-1.2	33.5	-0.3	23.2	-0.1	28.2	-0.2	0	0

Sgd. M. F. TAHA,

Director General, Meteorological Department.



## REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

### Ministry of War — Meteorological Department, Cairo.

#### REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1954

The main features for the month were:

- (a) Long Severe heat wave during the last week all over Egypt.
- (b) Minimum temperature was above normal most of the month over Cairo area.
- (c) Relative humidity was above normal in most days over Lower Egypt.

The month opened with a minor heat wave over Egypt with a shallow depression over Cyprus; and high pressure over Libya.

On the 2nd day, the Cyprus depression deepened, causing further rise in temperature to the peak of the heat wave when the maximum temperature reached 39 °C. in Cairo (4 °C. above normal).

Afterwards, the Libyan high pressure was shifted gradually northwards while intensifying slightly and pushing the Cyprus depression to Asia Minor, and rather cool air invaded the Country, and gave on the 5th the lowest maximum temperature for the month being 33 °C. (2.5 °C below normal).

Due to the longer trajectory of the air over the plateau of Asia Minor, before blowing over Egypt, the temperature started to rise gradually again, reaching normal on 7th and remaining about that value for a week.

Another Cyprus depression appeared on 13th, with a secondary centre of low pressure developing over the Aegean Sea, and southerly winds appeared in the upper levels over most of the country.

Thus a heat wave was experienced until 17th with the peak on 14th. being 38.0 °C in Cairo (2 °C above normal).

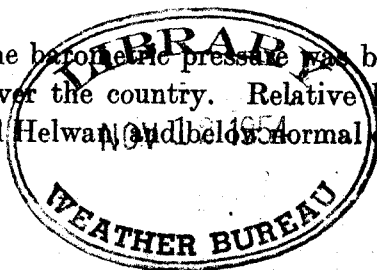
This wave was followed by two minor cooler waves lasting for about a week, during which the temperature was slightly below normal.

Slight change in temperature was experienced during the period 21st to 25th, though temperature was slightly above normal.

On the 26th, a shallow centre of low pressure was observed north of Cyprus and was oscillating northwards causing minor fluctuations in temperature with maximum temperature reaching 38 °C. in Cairo area on 26th and 28th.

On 29th, a new shallow depression was developed over the Aegean Sea and extended to southern Italy, forcing the air to follow a very long track over Asia Minor, Greece and Italy. Furthermore the centre of the Cyprus depression moved slightly southwards becoming nearer to the Egyptian coast. Consequently temperature rose rapidly to reach the absolute Maximum recorded for the month on 31st. being 41 °C. in Cairo (7 °C. above normal).

For the month as a whole, the barometric pressure was below normal, while temperature was above normal all over the country. Relative humidity was in general above normal over Alexandria and Helwan and below normal over Ezbekiya and Giza.



The deviations of Meteorological elements from their normals are shown on the following tables :

**DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR JULY, 1954**

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		MAX + MIN 3			
	1954	Difference from Normal	1954	Difference from Normal	1954	Difference from Normal	1954	Difference from Normal	1954	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I.—Mediterranean	1007.1	—1.9	30.3	+0.3	23.2	+0.5	26.8	+0.4	0	0
II.—Lower Egypt	1007.4	—1.9	34.4	+0.1	21.1	+1.3	27.8	+0.7	0	0
III.—Middle Egypt	1007.8	—1.4	36.2	+0.5	22.2	+1.2	29.2	+0.8	0	0
IV.—Upper Egypt	1005.9	—1.9	38.9	+0.5	22.3	—0.1	30.6	+0.2	0	0
V.—Western Desert	1008.1	—1.9	38.2	—0.2	22.1	+0.3	30.2	+0.5	0	0
VI.—Red Sea... ..	1004.7	—2.0	34.2	+0.2	24.8	+0.3	29.5	+0.2	0	0

**QUANTITY OF RAINFALL DURING JULY 1954**  
(in m/ms)

Station	1954	Difference from normal	Station	1954	Difference from normal
	m/m	m/m		m/m	m/m
Juba ... ..	203	+ 62	Adis Ababa ...	—	—
Wau ... ..	277	+ 85	Roseires ... ..	214	+ 32
Malakal ... ..	211	+ 42	Wad Medani ...	158	+ 25
El Obeid ... ..	145	+ 3	Atbara ... ..	2	- 16
El Fasher ... ..	210	+147	Kasala ... ..	65	- 26
Khartoum ... ..	24	- 30	Port Sudan ...	Drops	- 7

**DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR JULY 1954**  
(in m/ms.)

DISTRICT	RAINFALL		REMARKS
	1954	DIFFERENCE	
	m/m	m/m	
Mediterranean Coast	0	0	
Lower Egypt ... ..	0	0	
Middle Egypt ... ..	0	0	
Upper Egypt ... ..	0	0	
Western Desert...	0	0	
Red Sea, Egypt ... ..	0	0	
Red Sea, Sudan*	Drops	-7	
Northern „ ... ..	23	-20	
Central „ ... ..	182	+52	
Southern „ ... ..	230	+63	

\* For port Sudan only.

Sig. M. F. TAHA,  
Director General, Meteorological Department.



## REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

### Ministry of War — Meteorological Department, Cairo.

#### REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1954

The main features for the month were :

- 1) Warm nights with minimum temperature above normal for the whole month except on 21st and 31st
- 2) Very hot in the beginning and prolonged heat wave from 10th to 18th
- 3) Mainly humid over Lower Egypt.

The month started with a high pressure over Eastern Mediterranean associated with southeasterly hot wind as a continuation to the extensive heat wave which had prevailed during the last week of July 1954. On 1st the maximum temperature at Ezbekiya was 42° C. (7° C. above normal), a record which has not been reached since the establishment of that station in 1909. Also Dakkla and Kharga reported 45° C. (6° C. above normal) which has not been known since 1914 in the former and 1937 in the latter.

A cold front crossed the Delta in the evening of that day with cooler air behind which caused a sudden drop in temperature of 4° C. on the next day in Cairo. Temperature continued to fall rapidly and reached its normal on 3rd

A minor heat wave followed by a short cool wave was experienced during the next week.

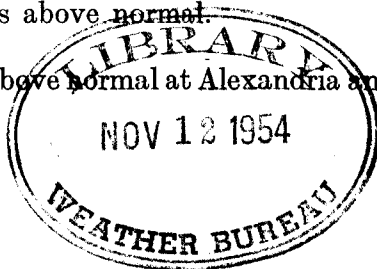
On 10th a prolonged heat wave began due to the formation of a secondary depression over Greece causing a longer trajectory over land for the air before blowing over Egypt. Afterwards wind veered to northeasterly coming from the Sahara in the east ; consequently further rise in temperature took place so that the maximum temperature at the peak of that wave on 15th. was 38° C. in Cairo (3° C. above normal) with morning fog patches in many places on the coast and in the Delta.

Temperature remained about that value for the next two days. The wind backed again to northerly and temperature was falling gradually to slightly below normal on 19th.

Consecutive minor cool and heat waves were experienced during the next ten days. On 29th a cool wave commenced which lasted to the end of the month and gave the lowest maximum temperature for the month, being 31° C., in Cairo (3° C. below normal).

For the month as a whole the barometric pressure was below normal all over the country where temperature was above normal.

The relative humidity was above normal at Alexandria and Helwan, but below normal at Giza and Ezbekiya.





The deviations of meteorological elements from their normals are shown on the following tables :

DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR AUGUST, 1954

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		MAX + MIN			
	1954	Difference from Normal	1954	Difference from Normal	1954	Difference from Normal	1954	Difference from Normal	1954	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I.—Mediterranean	1008.0	—1.5	30.9	+0.4	24.0	+0.8	27.4	+0.6	0	0
II.—Lower Egypt	1008.1	—1.8	34.3	+0.2	21.2	+1.2	27.8	+0.7	0	0
III.—Middle Egypt	1008.4	—1.4	35.6	+0.7	22.5	+1.3	29.0	+1.0	0	0
IV.—Upper Egypt	1006.9	—1.4	39.2	+0.9	23.0	+0.4	31.1	+0.6	0	0
V.—Western Desert	1008.8	—1.6	39.0	+0.9	22.5	+0.9	30.8	+0.9	0	0
VI.—Red Sea... ..	1005.9	—1.2	35.2	+1.0	25.8	+0.8	30.5	+0.9	0	0

QUANTITY OF RAINFALL DURING AUGUST 1954  
( in m/ms )

Station	1954	Difference from normal	Station	1954	Difference from normal
	m/m	m/m		m/m	m/m
Juba ... ..	167	+ 39	Adis Ababa ...	—	—
Wau ... ..	139	— 73	Roseires ... ..	211	— 4
Malakal ... ..	150	— 37	Wad Medani ...	162	+ 25
El Obeid ... ..	208	+ 85	Atbara ... ..	53	+ 16
El Fasher ... ..	369	+273	Kasala ... ..	154	+ 30
Khartoum ... ..	42	— 28	Port Sudan ...	7	+ 4

M. F. TAHA  
Director General  
Meteorological Department.

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REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

Ministry of War — Meteorological Department. Cairo—Egypt.

REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR SEPTEMBER 1954.

Normal summer weather all over the Republic apart from a hot period over Upper Egypt last ten days.

Weather was rather cool during the first week, temperature was little below normal in Northern and Middle Egypt, but was about normal in Upper Egypt.

During the second and third weeks temperature was around normal all over the Republic.

On 20th temperature started to rise over extreme Upper Egypt, owing to the change of air stream, when the air then, blew from over Arabia. Temperature over Aswan varied between 40°C and 43°C during this period (compared with a normal of 38.5°C). Northern and Middle Egypt were not, however affected by this heat wave and temperature was about or slightly above normal until 25th, and below normal for the rest of the month.

Night temperatures were generally above normal over Northern and Middle Egypt due to the frequent development of early morning low stratus, while they were below normal over Upper Egypt due to the extensive nocturnal radiation on clear nights and dry air mass.

For the month as a whole the barometric pressure was below normal.

Relative humidity was above normal over Alexandria, Helwan, and below normal over Cairo (Ezbekiya) and Giza.

The deviations of the Meteorological elements from their normals are shown in the following tables:

DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR SEPTEMBER 1954

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		Max + Min. 2			
	1954	Difference from Normal	1954	Difference from Normal	1954	Difference from Normal	1954	Difference from Normal	1954	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I.—Mediterranean	12.2	—1.0	28.7	—0.5	22.0	—0.2	25.4	—0.4	0	0
II.—Lower Egypt	12.6	—0.8	31.8	—0.6	18.5	+0.1	25.2	—0.2	0	0
III.—Middle Egypt	13.0	—0.1	31.8	—0.4	19.6	+0.3	25.7	0.0	0	0
IV.—Upper Egypt	11.0	—0.3	35.4	—0.2	19.9	—0.7	27.6	—0.4	0	0
V.—Western Desert	13.3	—0.1	34.3	—1.1	18.9	—0.6	26.6	—0.8	0	0
VI.—Red Sea... ..	9.6	—0.6	31.3	—0.5	22.6	—0.5	27.0	—0.5	0	0

JAN 5 1955

WEATHER BUREAU

TABLE SHOWING QUANTITY OF RAINFALL DURING SEPTEMBER 1954.

( in m/ms )

Station	1954	Difference from normal	Station	1954	Difference from normal
	m/m	m/m		m/m	m/m
Juba ... ..	201	+ 93	Adis Ababa ...	—	—
Wau ... ..	196	+ 21	Roseires ... ..	279	+ 130
Malakal ... ..	153	+ 21	Wad Medani ...	106	+ 50
El Obeid ... ..	92	— 18	Atbara ... ..	3	— 3
El Fasher ... ..	39	— 4	Kasala ... ..	86	+ 31
Khartoum ... ..	103	+ 84	Port Sudan ...	0	0

SAYED ABDUL MONIM  
*Acting Director General*  
*Meteorological Department.*





## REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

### Ministry of War — Meteorological Department, Cairo.

#### REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR OCTOBER 1954.

The main features for the month were :

- (a) Mainly cool over Lower Egypt, apart from a moderate heat wave 24th to 26th, and mainly hot in Upper Egypt.
- (b) Frequent showers, sometimes thundery over Lower Egypt during the period 20th—24th.
- (c) Frequent early morning fog over the Delta during the period 11th to 20th.

The month opened with high pressure extending from Central Europe to Tybia. Northerly wind prevailed and rather cool weather was experienced over Lower Egypt where temperature remained below normal until 20th.

Temperature started to rise over Middle Egypt and Upper Egypt on the 3rd. Between the 3rd and 6th., the low pressure over Sudan extended northward covering Upper Egypt, allowing masses of tropical air to invade the area and caused appreciable rise in temperature there. Aswan reported a maximum temperature of 43° C. on 6th (6° C. above normal).

On 6th a cold front crossed the country, and though the temperature fell rapidly, yet it remained slightly above normal over Southern Egypt during period 6th to 11th., while it continued to be slightly below normal over Lower and Middle Egypt.

On 11th Middle and Upper Egypt became once more under the influence of the Sudan Low and a second heat wave was experienced from 11th till 20th. The Temperature rise was rather remarkable over extreme Upper Egypt. Aswan reported a maximum temperature of 43° C. on 13th (8° C. above normal). Early morning Fog was frequent during this last wave over Lower Egypt.

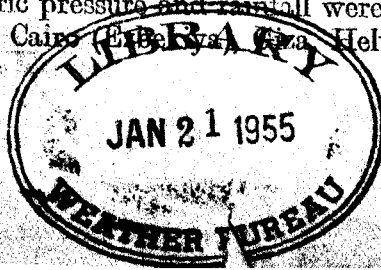
On 20th an active cold front crossed the country and accordingly a noticeable fall in temperature was experienced till 24th. During this period a complex system of depressions was covering both Lower Egypt and East Mediterranean and was associated by an upper cold low to over 500 m.b. level. Thunder activity and showers of rain were frequent over Northern Egypt. The highest amount of rainfall on 20th was 17mm. at Sallum. Alexandria (Kom el-Nadara) reported 9 millimetres of rainfall while Dam-hamhour reported 7 mms. of rainfall on same day.

On 24th a third heat wave was again experienced all over the Republic till 26th. Cairo (Ezbeikiya) reported a maximum temperature of 36° C. on 26th. (7° C. above normal).

From 26th till 29th temperature was about normal over Northern Egypt and above normal over Middle and Southern Egypt, while from 29th till end of the month temperature was below normal all over the Republic due to the passage of a cold front on 28th.

Low night temperature was a remarkable feature for the whole month over Southern Egypt, and high night temperature was a characteristic feature during the second heat wave over Northern and middle Egypt, Aswan reported a minimum temperature of 15° C. on 23rd (4° C. below normal).

For the month as a whole the barometric pressure and rainfall were below normal. The relative humidity was below normal at Cairo (Ezbeikiya), Giza, Helwan and above normal at Alexandria (Kom El-Nadara).



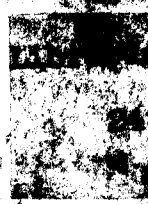
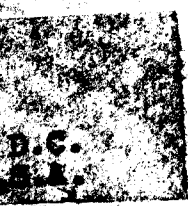
The deviations of the meteorological elements from their normals are shown in the following table.

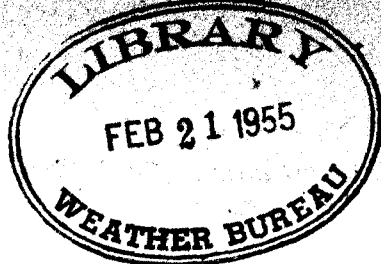
**DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR OCTOBER 1954**

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		MAX + MIN. 2			
	1954	Difference from Normal	1954	Difference from Normal	1954	Difference from Normal	1954	Difference from Normal	1954	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I.—Mediterranean	1014.6	-1.4	27.0	-0.4	19.8	-0.3	23.4	-0.4	6	-1
II.—Lower Egypt	1015.0	-1.2	29.8	-0.6	16.4	-0.2	23.1	-0.4	2	-2
III.—Middle Egypt	1015.2	-1.0	30.4	+0.3	17.6	+0.4	24.0	+0.4	0	-2
IV.—Upper Egypt	1013.8	-0.7	33.2	+0.5	17.5	-0.5	25.4	0.0	0	0
V.—Western Desert	1015.2	-0.8	32.2	-0.5	15.7	-0.9	24.0	-0.7	0	0
VI.—Red Sea... ..	1012.8	-1.0	29.7	+0.1	19.6	-0.5	24.6	-0.2	0	-1

M. F. TAHA  
Director General  
Meteorological Department.

Cairo on 11th November 1954





## REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

### Ministry of War — Meteorological Department. Cairo.

#### REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR NOVEMBER 1954.

The main features for the month were :

- (a) Cool with light showers coastal areas, and mild inland, during the 1st week.
- (b) Hot all over the Republic between 8th and 20th, especially around the middle of the month.
- (c) Cold and rainy, with occasional thunder in the north; and also record minimum temperatures during the last ten days of the month.

At the beginning of the month a tongue of high pressure was covering east Mediterranean and western Desert and light to moderate northerly winds and rather cool weather prevailed during the first week with light coastal showers. Temperature was however slightly above normal Central and Southern Egypt.

On 7th a complex low pressure system was developing and covered both central and east Mediterranean. At the same time the Sudan low extended northward allowing masses of tropical air to invade the country causing a general rise in temperature. Accordingly a moderate heat wave was experienced all over the Republic between 8th and 20th. On 14th both Minia and Cairo (Ezbekiya) reported a maximum temperature of 34°C. i.e. 7°C and 8°C above normal respectively. Fog was frequent between 13th and 20th over Lower Egypt.

The 1st cold front associated with the complex low pressure system crossed Northern Egypt on 14th, Middle Egypt on 15th, and though temperature fell rapidly, yet it remained slightly above normal till 19th in Northern Egypt, and 20th in Middle Egypt. Upper Egypt was however unaffected by this cold front and consequently temperature remained above normal till 21st.

A Secondary depression developed over the Black Sea on 15th and amalgamated later on 16th with low pressure system covering central and east Mediterranean, allowing large masses of polar continental air to invade eastern Mediterranean.

A second active cold front crossed Northern Egypt on 19th, Middle Egypt on 20th, Southern Egypt on 21st and accordingly a noticeable fall in temperature was experienced and cold weather prevailed till end of the month. Alexandria (Kom-el-Nadora), reported a maximum temperature of 19°C on 23rd (5°C below normal), Minia reported 19°C on 24th i.e. (7°C below normal) and Aswan reported 23°C on 25th i.e. (6°C below normal). Rain and thunderstorms were frequent during this period over Northern Egypt, Alexandria (Kom-el-Nadora) reported 37 millimeters of rain on 19th, Mersa Matruh reported 40 millimeters on 22nd, while El-Arish reported 16 millimeters on 26th. Minimum temperatures were below normal during this period all over the Republic, Port Said reported a minimum temperature of 13°C on 24th and Minia reported 6°C on 30th which are records for the months of November since 1941.

For the month as a whole the barometric pressure and minimum temperature were below normal; maximum temperature was around normal, while rainfall was above normal Northern Egypt.

Relative humidity was above normal at Alexandria (Kom-el-Nadora); and below normal at Cairo (Ezbekiya), Giza and Helwan.

The deviations of the Meteorological elements from their normals are shown in the following table.

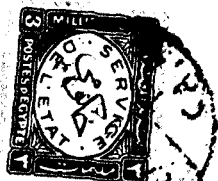
DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR NOVEMBER 1954

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		MAX + MIN. 2			
	1954	Difference from Normal	1954	Difference from Normal	1954	Difference from Normal	1954	Difference from Normal	1954	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I.—Mediterranean	1015.2	-2.0	24.0	-0.3	16.3	-0.7	20.2	-0.5	77	+54
II.—Lower Egypt	1016.5	-1.1	26.0	-0.1	13.3	-0.1	19.6	-0.1	18	+ 8
III.—Middle Egypt	1016.9	-0.7	26.1	+0.3	13.6	-0.2	19.8	0.0	2	- 1
IV.—Upper Egypt	1016.3	-0.3	28.1	-0.3	13.2	-0.2	20.6	-0.2	Dr.	0
V.—Western Desert	1017.0	-0.9	26.9	-0.6	11.8	0.0	19.4	-0.3	Dr.	0
VI.—Red Sea... ..	1015.2	-0.5	26.1	-0.3	16.1	-0.4	21.1	-0.4	0	- 2

M.F. TAHA,  
Director General,  
Meteorological Department.

Cairo on 11-12-1954.

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REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

Ministry of War — Meteorological Department. Cairo, Egypt.

**REPORT ON THE WEATHER FOR DECEMBER 1954.**

The main features for the month were :

- (a) Three active cold fronts on 4th, 19th and 25 th.
- (b) Heavy rainfall with occasional thunderstorms northern Egypt during 1st and 4th weeks, southern Egypt during 3rd week.
- (c) Floods at Qena and Wadi-El-Natrun.
- (d) Record rainfall amounts Tanta and Nag-Hamadi.

The month started with loose pressure gradient over east-Mediterranean together with a cold upper low extending up to 500 millibars — Consequently minor thundery disturbances developed over whole area and rather cold weather was experienced over the whole Republic for the 1st three days with occasional thundery showers, heavy at times northern Egypt. On 1st Tanta reported 24 mms. which is a record for December since obs. started at 1922, Port Saïd reported 11 mms. on same day.

On 4th a rapid cold front crossed the country causing a pronounced fall in temperature all over the Republic which persisted till 9th over northern Egypt, till 12th middle and Upper Egypt. The prevailing winds during this cold spell were fresh westerlies. Precipitation was remarkable on 4th and 5th heavy over northern Egypt, light over middle Egypt. On the 4th Alexandria reported 31 mms, Sidi-Barrani 19 mms. and Matruh 12 mms. of rain.

Between 9th and 19th, two minor feeble cold fronts crossed northern Egypt on 14 th, 17 th respectively. Rather mild weather persisted with temperature fluctuating round its normal, while early morning fog was frequent there between 16th and 18th.

Middle and southern Egypt during this period were under the influence of the northern extension of the Sudan low and weather experienced was mild till 12th, moderately warm till 19th. Aswan reported a rise of 6°C. above normal between 14th and 16th.

On the 19th a cold front crossed the country causing a moderate fall in temperature all over the Republic. Temperature was below normal, northern and middle Egypt between 20.h, 24th, mostly above normal southern Egypt till 25th. Both Alexandria (Kom-el-Nadora) and Aswan reported a fall of 4°C. on 20th. This cold front was accompanied by slight rain over northern and middle Egypt, heavy rain over southern Egypt causing damaging floods at Qena. Nag-Hamadi reported a fall of 39 mms. on 19th which is a record for December since observations started at 1942, while Qena reported 5 mms. This shows that the topographical situation of Qena was the main reason of the experienced floods.

On the 25th an active cold front crossed Egypt causing a moderate cold spell till end of the month. On 28th Cairo (Ezbekiya) reported 10°C. for maximum temperature i.e. (10°C. below normal). This front was accompanied by heavy precipitation over northern Egypt, moderate over middle Egypt. Wadi Natrun reported 86 mms. on 26th which caused floods on that day.

For the month as a whole the barometric pressure and minimum temperature were below normal while rainfall was much above normal. Relative humidity was below normal at Alexandria (Kom-El-Nadora), Cairo (Ezbekiya) and Giza but above normal over Helwan.



The deviation of the meteorological elements from their normals are shown in the following table :

DEPARTURE FROM NORMAL FOR DECEMBER 1954

DISTRICTS	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE		TEMPERATURE						RAINFALL	
			MAXIMUM		MINIMUM		MAX + MIN. 2			
	1954	Difference from Normal	1954	Difference from Normal	1954	Difference from Normal	1954	Difference from Normal	1954	Difference from Normal
	m.b.	m.b.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	mm.	mm.
I.--Mediterranean	17.0	-1.2	19.3	-0.8	11.3	-0.9	15.3	-0.8	67	+34
II.-- Lower Egypt	17.5	-1.5	20.8	-0.7	8.8	-0.1	14.8	-0.4	29	+19
III.-- Middle Egypt	18.1	-1.0	20.2	-0.6	9.4	+0.1	14.8	-0.2	14	+10
IV.-- Upper Egypt	18.1	-0.8	22.6	-0.6	8.1	-0.5	15.4	-0.6	4	+ 3
V. - Western Desert	18.9	-1.1	21.5	-0.8	6.7	+0.1	14.1	-0.4	2	+ 1
VI.-- Red Sea... ..	16.6	-1.0	21.9	-0.7	11.8	-0.5	16.8	-0.6	17	+16

M.F. TAHA,

Director General,

Meteorological Department.

Cairo on 8-1-1955.